Amusements and Meetings To-Night.

Index to Advertisements.

Business Notices.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1879.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—A grand review was held in Toronto yesterday in honor of the Governor-General. ==== The occupation of the Novi-Bazar district goes on peaceably. ==== At Doncaster yesterday, Evasion won the Champagne Stakes, and Dresden China carried off the great Yorkshire Handicap. ==== The British forces are unprepared to march at once on Cabul.

DOMESTIC.—The Republicans have a large majority in the Maine Legislature and have thus secured the election of their State ticket. ==== There is no indication of a change in the situation at Syracuse; the Tammany men still threaten to bolt, and they have secured the use of Shakespeare Hall. ==== President Hayes attended the opening of the Cincinnati Exhibition yesterday; he made a speech from the train at Greenfield. ==== The Social Science Association held a business meeting at Saratoga yesterday preliminary to the other work of the Convention. ==== The Wisconsin Democratic Convention nominated ex-Congressman Alex. Mitchell for Governor, and adopted a long platform.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The motion for the appointment of a receiver of the estate of the late Nathan C. Platt was granted yesterday. ==== Urban Catlow, who killed the second steward of the steamer Arizona was released. ==== Suits have been decided against the City of Elizabeth. ==== There will be further argument in the Nichols case to-day. ==== Gorham, Monitor, King Ernest, Hampton and Trouble were the winners at Prospect Park. ==== Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar ($412\frac{1}{2}$ grains), 86.41 cents. ==== Stocks active but irregular, and closing excited.

THE WEATHER.—TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or partly cloudy weather, with slight changes in temperature. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 73°; lowest, 56°; average, $63\frac{5}{8}$°.

Some eminent names appear in the list of those who are about to take part in the annual session of the Social Science Association at Saratoga. The subjects to which this society gives special attention are closely connected with the public welfare, and afford wide scope for research. The programme, this year, covers a wide range of subjects, and will, no doubt, lead to many interesting discussions.

A railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is to be built by a Massachusetts man who has secured from the Mexican Government the right of way and the promise of a subsidy of $12,000 a mile. The line will be an important rival of the Panama Railroad, and will be of immense advantage in assisting the Mexican authorities to enforce order in a large section of their turbulent republic.

Belief in the existence of sea serpents or some other aquatic monster not known to the naturalists will be strengthened by the story of the crew of the shipwrecked Norwegian bark Columbia. They assert that their vessel received a severe shock while in the open sea; that immediately after the water was discolored as if with blood, and that the craft filled and sank in a few minutes, so that they had barely time to launch their boats. This would seem like a tale for the marines, but the sailors, who were picked up by a Dutch steamship, all insist that it is the true version of their mishap.

The impulse to march at once on Cabul has given place to greater caution on the part of the military authorities in British India. They were completely unprepared for the massacre, and accepted the hospitable reception accorded to Sir Louis Cavagnari as a pledge of popular amity. Their own sinister designs might, however, have made them suspicious. The Ameer was to be made simply a British vassal. He was expected to aid in diverting the trade from Russian to English hands, and he was to allow the chief places to be connected by telegraph, so that the Indian Government might be informed of any hostile movements. Cabul was to be "the watch tower" from which the progress of events in Asia was to be observed by the Envoy, who was to employ trustworthy spies to gather information for the authorities at Simla. If any sense of national pride remained it must have been easy to rouse the fanatical Afghans against an Embassy which thus represented conquest instead of amity.

General Grant has decided to accept the Presidency of the proposed Interoceanic Canal Company, provided the company is properly constituted and gets the necessary concession from the Nicaraguan Government. He has written Admiral Ammen to this effect. Although some over-zealous advocates of his nomination in 1880 insist that this decision on his part will not necessarily take him out of the Presidential race, it is evident that General Grant has made up his mind to keep aloof from the whirlpool of party politics. It is not to be supposed that he would entertain the idea of managing so gigantic a commercial and engineering undertaking as a ship canal between the Atlantic and the Pacific if he had any ambition or expectancy of serving another term in the White House. He writes that he has given two days consideration to the matter. He is no doubt well informed as to the drift of political currents at home, and in those two days of reflection must have weighed the chances of nomination and election next year. Probably his conclusion was that a life position as the head of the Canal Company would be more to his taste than four years more of the Chief Magistracy, even if the latter were fully assured? At all events he has made up his mind, and he is the last man to waver when he has once come to a decision.

It is exceedingly gratifying to learn that the Maine Republicans are not to be deprived of the fruits of their victory by the peculiar provision in their State Constitution which makes it necessary that a successful candidate for Governor shall have not only more votes than any rival but more than all his competitors put together. If it should turn out on the receipt of the full returns that Mr. Davis lacks a few hundred votes of a clear majority over Smith and Garcelon and the men who get a few scattering votes, the Legislature, which is Republican in both branches, will elect him. There was doubt about the complexion of the Senate until last night, but the latest dispatches show that Republican control of that body is assured, in spite of the fusion of the Greenbackers and Democrats in all the Senatorial districts. In case of a failure of an election by the people, the House selects from the four candidates highest in the poll two names, and sends them to the Senate, and from these the Senate chooses the Governor. Then the Legislature by joint ballot elects the Governor's Council. As the Council fills the subordinate State offices, the Republicans will recover full control of all branches of the State Government. Thus the unprincipled coalition between the Democrats and Solon Chase's inflation party is wholly barren of results, and the Republicans regain the supremacy which they held without interruption for twenty-two years prior to 1878. Their victory is substantial and complete.

The picturesque groups of zealous and bumptious Democratic politicians, with a fondness for sidewalk argument and a weakness for bar-room stimulants, now gathered at Syracuse in advance of the State Convention, are admirably sketched in our special dispatches. The party leaders, with the exception of Lieutenant-Governor Dorsheimer, who is "a good mixer," do not mingle much in these throngs of the rank and file, but are closeted in their rooms at the hotels, making up slates and tallying off the delegates on paper into the two hostile factions which will strive to-day for the mastery. The Tammany crowd is making the most noise about the streets and hotels, but it is plain that their only weapons for beating Governor Robinson are bluster and threats. All doubt as to the ability of the Robinson men to control the Convention was removed yesterday by the arrival of the Kings County delegation, who announced that they had been for Tilden in the past and would support his representative now. The story that they intended to bring out General Slocum as a dark horse was exploded by that gentleman himself. According to the Robinson slate the Governor will get 230 votes on the first ballot, which is 37 more than enough to nominate him. The only open questions connected with the Convention would seem to be, first, how ugly a fight John Kelly and his adherents will make to-day; and, second, what they will do after their defeat. That they will carry their hostility so far as to hold a bolting Convention is hardly to be expected, for few of their country adherents would join them in such an open act of rebellion. Probably they will do nothing worse than sulk and growl during the canvass.

THE VICTORY IN MAINE.

Later and fuller returns from Maine make it evident that the Republicans in that State have handsomely beaten their combined opponents. As to some details, the completeness of the victory is not made clear, but there is no room to doubt that all the substantial fruits of victory rest with the defenders of the National supremacy and the National faith. The contest has been fought by the Republicans on a high plane. They have maintained the right of the Nation to enforce its laws, to protect its ballot-boxes and its credit, and to resist to the end revolutionary attempts on the part of a bare majority in Congress to usurp powers which the Executive constitutionally shares. The importance of this issue has been asserted by all the Republican orators, even while devoting their time and efforts mainly to the uprooting of financial heresies. On the money question, probably no State has ever been more thoroughly aroused by discussion. When the Republicans were defeated last year by the rapid spread of soft-money heresies, they saw at once that it was necessary to do missionary work. Truth in hand, they have gone to the people, in their school districts and villages, in their shops and on their farms, and have labored with rare good sense and energy to educate voters to an intelligent acceptance of Republican principles. That sort of work always pays. It has crushed down opposition in Ohio again and again, and the Republicans of Maine, who were not willing to believe until last year that the people of that State could prove false to their own interests and unfaithful to the public honor, have given a new evidence of the power of truth clearly and patiently presented.

There are examples in the conduct of this campaign which are worthy of close study by the Republicans of other States. First of all, care was taken to make a complete political census of the State, to ascertain the number, names and locations of all stay-at-home Republicans and doubtful voters, and to know precisely what work had to be done, and where. Difficult as this task has seemed in many States, it cannot be more difficult anywhere than it was in Maine, where some of the Republican leaders thought it impossible. But it makes all the difference in the world, as the Irish marksmen found at Creedmoor, whether a good shot is aimed at the right or the wrong target, and political effort without a thorough knowledge of the work to be done is like shooting at a mark blindfold. Next, the Republicans put into practical operation a method which has been often urged by sensible men, but rarely tried with fairness; they caused to be sent regularly to 15,000 voters in the State a strong Republican paper for several weeks. Afterward meetings were held by the thousand, in every nook and corner of the State. And finally, every Republican was aroused to use his personal influence with his neighbors, and to make himself a missionary in the good cause. The victory has not come by accident, and it is all the sweeter because it has been earned.

It would not be just to omit mention of the fact that this triumph has been largely due to the rare generalship, the wonderful organizing power, and the untiring effort of James G. Blaine. Where all have done their utmost, there is always the least disposition to grudge the honor that is due to him who took upon himself the heaviest part of the load and carried it to the victorious end. But the magnificent working-power, the rare enthusiasm, and the quick insight of this born leader of men, were never displayed more fully than in this contest, and those who think that "Blaine is dead" may profitably study the returns.

The effect of this victory upon the Presidential election cannot be measured. Of course, it will not put an end to the Greenback heresy elsewhere, but it will teach hard-money Democrats and sincere Republicans several things that they ought to know. It teaches that soft-money heresies cannot safely be ignored, or passed in considerate silence. The wild fanaticism of inflation and of Communistic ideas must be openly, sternly and unsparingly combatted, if it is to be resisted anywhere with success. Republicans who have been trying to evade these issues, and Democrats who have been lending encouragement while repudiation was preached, may as well study the experience of Maine. The Democrats, especially, can see in the wrecked and hopeless condition of their party in Maine, where Greenbackism has virtually devoured and destroyed it, abundant proof that they cannot afford to lend themselves to disloyal and dishonest schemes for the sake of a temporary success. It will probably be seen that the hard-money Democrats in Ohio will be aroused, by the fate of coquetry with repudiation in Maine, to a bold and determined effort to make an end of Ewing and his heresies. Everywhere, at any rate, Republicans will be encouraged to greater fidelity to the public honor. Everywhere they will be taught the necessity of relying, not upon the past, but upon solid work and patient education of the people. And from every quarter of the land, with their shouts of joy, will go hearty thanks to the victorious Republicans of Maine.

THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION.

The Democratic Convention which meets at Syracuse may not improbably determine the future of the party for some years. Under ordinary circumstances, it is folly to expect that Democrats who quarrel before a nomination will not be found voting together at the election. When men differ only about the division of the spoils, as in every case the Democrats do, it usually happens that the beaten party concludes that "half a loaf is "better than no bread," and sticks to the organization in order to have a better claim for half a loaf in future. In this case, however, the fight is about the spoils only, but there is no chance of half a loaf for the beaten party. It is "war to the knife, and the knife "to the hilt;" not because the chief combatants wish it, perhaps, but because the circumstances are such that they cannot possibly avoid it. For one or the other, for Mr. Tilden or for Mr. Kelly, this battle must end in political extinction, and they both know it. If Governor Robinson should be nominated and elected, there is no room to doubt that he would break up Tammany Hall completely, and forever destroy its influence in the party. Mr. Kelly and his associates, therefore, have something to gain but nothing to lose; it is possible for them to force the Democrats of the State to fear their power and their pluck, but it is not possible, by any conceivable yielding, to avert the death-blow which would fall if Governor Robinson should be elected again, nor to modify, in any other way than by inspiring a selfish fear, the hatred which the country Democrats already feel toward Tammany.

Mr. Tilden's case is not less difficult. If he yields, and permits Governor Robinson to be set aside at the threat of Tammany, he knows well that the same threat will be made, with infinitely greater power, to set him aside as a Presidential candidate. If he yields now, he tells the whole world that his supporters cannot carry New-York, and do not dare to try, against the opposition of Tammany. In that case, he knows that the scalping-knife will be sharpened for him, and used without pity. On the other hand, if he nominates Governor Robinson and gets beaten in the State, his prestige will be much impaired. But on that side he has a possible way of escape; he can still claim that he alone, as candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people, can carry the State, and that Tammany would not venture, in a Presidential election, to attack him. All the indications are that Mr. Tilden means to take the latter chance, insist upon the nomination of Governor Robinson, and then demand a nomination for the Presidency on the ground that no one else can possibly carry this State.

Apparently Mr. Tilden is influenced in some degree by the fact that Governor Robinson can no longer be put aside without arousing his hostility and the most bitter feeling among his supporters. With him it has become a personal matter. His feeling is like that of one who said that "he could face "death with some equanimity, in any ordin-"ary form, but he did *not* propose to be "kicked to death by that mule." If Governor Robinson could get out of harm's way with honor, perhaps he might be willing; but to be kicked out of the Governorship by Tammany—that he cannot endure. The Democrats of the country districts, too, have intense feelings on the subject, and it is quite probable that when Mr. Tilden was warned by the Western Democrats that he must harmonize his party in New-York, and began to consider how he could gracefully thrust Governor Robinson to the rear, he discovered that the bitterness of feeling which such a step must cause would do him more harm than an open defeat at the hands of Tammany.

"It is a very pretty quarrel as it stands," but Republicans have no business to count upon it, in any degree whatever, for their own success. They can carry this State by such faithful, tireless, earnest work as has been done by the Republicans of Maine, even though all the Democrats should be united, with the strongest possible ticket. They have no right, then, to omit any part of that effort in the hope that Democratic dissensions will help them. The chances are always greatly against such a division of Democratic voters at the polls, and, though this may be the one chance in a thousand, Republicans would be guilty of extreme folly if they should trust to it. This warning will apply with equal force and truth, even though there should be a formal split in the Convention at Syracuse. At any hour prior to the election it will still be possible for the Democrats to patch up their differences, because there is not the slightest antagonism of belief or principle at the bottom. Mr. Tilden is fighting, without any scruple, for the Presidency and the vast patronage which that office will place at his command. Mr. Kelly is fighting for the maintenance of his control over the government and patronage of this city. It is purely a quarrel about division of the plunder. Neither faction has any political principles or convictions, so far as the public can discover, that it would not instantly sacrifice for a larger handful of the spoils. When Republicans differ and divide, it is about grave questions of public duty, and they are not easily reconciled. But Democrats who have made open war on each other, on account of differences as to a division of the plunder, can be brought into perfect harmony in an instant if that one vital question can be settled by compromise. The duty of Republicans is to take every honorable step necessary to carry this State, no matter what the Democrats may do. Then, if they divide, there will be at the least some temporary lack of zeal among them.

A REPUBLICAN ANNIVERSARY.

The Massachusetts Republicans will celebrate this evening, at Worcester, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the formation of the Republican party, and will, according to the suggestion of the circular address issued by the State Committee, "revive the tender and glo-"rious memories of the past, and take counsel "for the duties and triumphs of the future." The same address claims that during its existence the Republican party has abolished slavery; has subdued a gigantic rebellion; has paid seven hundred millions of the National debt; has enforced apology and reparation from Great Britain; has made the National currency equal in value to gold the world over; and, in short, has exhibited "a model of "wise, honest, humane and economical gov-"ernment," especially in Massachusetts. No fault need be found with these assumptions.

The history of the party, in the main, is one of which its members need not be ashamed. There have been mistakes about measures and mistakes about men; and some credit is also due to the whole country without regard to party distinctions. Whatever may be said to the discredit of the Republican party, there are no such blots upon its record as those which disfigure that of its principal opponent. The Democrats during the civil war, considered as a body, were undoubtedly in a difficult position, but it cannot be said that the best was made of it. With some honorable exceptions, its members were either lukewarm or avowedly disloyal. Moreover, the Republican party, mainly organized to prevent the extension of slavery, was very firm upon that ground, and true to that idea for some years before the war. It was then as now, a party the rank and file of which were honest and conscientious. It had the right upon its side, and, of course, the other side was in the wrong. With prosperity and maturity inevitably came errors and vices; but as no man is always and infallibly right, so no party can always be so. When the history of the Republican party shall be written, no part of it will be more interesting and instructive than that of its internal differences. It has always been full of men who held partisan allegiance lightly. It was born of a bolt; it was made up originally of men who were dissatisfied with the action and character of the older organizations; and it has always itself been subject to such desertions. Every soldier in it has felt that under certain circumstances his sword was his own. When the party began first to coalesce, it was sneered at in Massachusetts as a Conscience party; and such it undoubtedly was there, and to a considerable extent elsewhere, especially in the West. To-day it would not be possible to hold it together for even one more National election, if a majority of its members did not believe that they were morally as well as politically in the right, and that their leaders would be faithful to the traditions of the organization. It would never have existed if the old parties had been wise; it will cease to exist when the conviction shall become general that it has hopelessly backslidden from its original position as a party of truth, of humanity, of enlightened patriotism and judicious reformatory instincts.

The Republican party has already survived many of its ablest and most honorable founders. Some of them saw only the beginning of its triumphs; others were permitted to look upon the regenerated Republic for the establishment of which it had labored. Those who have supposed that its work was done with the suppression of the Rebellion have found out their mistake. As we consider the situation, we almost feel that its work is only beginning. If the mass-meeting in Worcester to-night shall show by its words and resolutions that it appreciates the needs of the hour, from all parts of this great land will come cordial responses and a hearty godspeed.

The melancholy suicide of Mr. Hunt, the distinguished painter, carries with it two lessons—one of the danger of overwork, and the other of the necessity of more carefully watching and more decidedly restraining those who are suspected of insanity. Mr. Hunt, we are told, for several weeks before his death, was a sufferer from extremely low spirits and was watched secretly. It is now sadly evident that he was observed neither sufficiently nor constantly. No one is to be blamed. Those who undertake to prevent a lunatic from killing himself must have every facility and must not leave him alone for a moment. Mr. Hunt, it appears, in spite of any *surveillance* to which he was subjected, was permitted to wander about alone quite freely, even when he was expressing a desire for death. What happened is just what might have been expected to happen; his friends and family have been bereaved in a most painful way, while the country has lost a man of decided usefulness in his calling.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A blue fog, of sulphurous smell, hangs over Syracuse.

Tammany will get its dish of crow to-day. What will it do with it?

If a plurality elected in Maine, the result would be an overwhelming Republican triumph.

Tilden looks at the fusion vote in Maine and says softly: "I tell you, brethren, the barrel is the thing."

Has anybody heard yet of the arrest of Dixon's murderer? He has been "frowned down," but that is all.

Mr. Thurman must begin to suspect that the public discovered his political death before he was conscious of it himself.

Senator Wallace has undertaken to prevent Tilden from capturing the Pennsylvania Democracy for 1880. The job is several sizes too large for him.

David Davis is dispensing wisdom and soothing syrup at the agricultural fairs of Illinois, and has totally forgotten the existence of politics. Politics have also totally forgotten him.

Genial Mr. S. S. Cox has accompanied John Kelly to Syracuse to assist at to-day's disturbance. The chances are that even so indomitable a joker as he will not be able to see anything amusing in the result.

The Democrats are bearing down with less energy on the issue of troops at the polls than they were. The Yazoo business has made the subject a delicate one to handle, for the mere mention of it suggests inquiries about shotguns in the street before the polls are opened.

There is no encouragement for General Butler in the figures from Maine. A plurality elects in Massachusetts, and no amount of "fusion" can succeed in piling up votes enough to overcome the Republican vote. Besides, Butler can hope for no help from Tilden's barrel.

Congressman Blackburn is the latest disciple to visit Mr. Tilden and be surprised at his robust health. He visited him at Yonkers, and was struck with the ease and agility with which Mr. Tilden tripped up several flights of stairs to show him the view from the cupola. With a fresh million and so light a pair of heels Mr. Tilden is in fine trim for the race in 1880.

Poor Thurman! He had a dismal time of it at Columbus on Saturday evening. He found a hall only two-thirds full of people who were willing to stand the racket of his opening gun, and only a half dozen persons who were willing to sit on a platform with him in the chairs which had been placed for 100. The principal effect of his speech was to empty the hall, so that when he finished there were only a few hundreds present. It was a melancholy occasion, but the speech was equal to it.

The Northern Democratic journals are slow in learning even the rudiments of wisdom. Here they are all abusing THE TRIBUNE for exposing the South's repudiation record, are denouncing the disclosure as an unpatriotic act, and are coolly declaring that the South is only refusing to pay for what the carpet-baggers stole. There is nothing unusual in this haste to side with the South, for it is in accordance with the invariable rule of the Northern Democracy. The only wonder is that the folly of it is not perceived. The North distrusts the South and fears its return to power enough already, without being thus shown that in case of Democratic success the Northern Democrats would unite with the South in all schemes for National dishonor.

Congressman Tillman, of South Carolina, says the great issue for the Democrats is the control of the Presidency. They cannot have a really free swing until they get control of the Executive and the Judiciary. "If the Democratic party had the Executive as well as Congress," he says, "it could in a great measure restrain the Judiciary within reasonable grounds; but as it is, the Federal Courts, which are almost unanimously hostile to the Democratic theory of the Constitution, day by day are busy constructing and interpreting the constitutional amendments, the reconstruction acts, the internal revenue and election laws so as practically to set aside many of the most important provisions of the fundamental law." That gives the North an instructive glimpse of the grasping designs of the Solid South. They want not only the Government but the Courts, for the Courts are the last bulwarks against free ballot-box stuffing, free bulldozing, and free murder. In short, they oppose the "Democratic theory of the Constitution," just as the Federal bayonets opposed it in the Rebellion.

PERSONAL.

General and Mrs. Garfield have been visiting Concord, N. H., where they have two sons at school.

Mr. E. B. Washburne is on his way from Maine to Chicago, where M. de Lesseps is to be his guest.

Little Mr. Richard H. Dana IV. has arrived at the residence of his grandfather, Mr. Henry W. Longfellow, at Cambridge.

Mr. Whittier regrets that his health will not permit him to attend the coming celebration of the first settlement of Kansas. "No one of your sister States," he writes, "has such a record as yours—so full of peril and adventure, fortitude, self-sacrifice and heroic devotion to freedom. Its baptism of martyr blood not only saved the State to liberty, but made the abolition of slavery everywhere possible."

The energetic and accomplished Miss Annie Louise Cary has earned with her beautiful voice a beautiful home in Portland, Me. The house is of brick and brown stone, and is surrounded by a pretty lawn. It is furnished daintily and adorned with many works of art. Miss Cary's married sister keeps house for her, and it is here that the singer, when not busy in her profession, reads, knits stockings, studies and rests.

Prince Michael Michaelovich Gortschakoff, the eldest son of the Russian Chancellor, is diplomatist by profession and china collector by taste. He is said to be the possessor of one of the most extensive and curious collections in Europe. One of its most interesting features is an assortment of six hundred barbers' basins gathered from every part of the world, and containing specimens of every sort of porcelain known, both ancient and modern. The Prince refuses to be parted from his china, and this interferes greatly with his pleasure in the rapid promotion given to him in his profession; the journeys from one post to another encourage breakages. It is stated that he was so exercised in his mind about the risks his collection would incur while crossing the Pyrenees, that he could scarcely be persuaded to accept his recent appointment as Russian Minister in Madrid.

The late Sir Rowland Hill, when he was a little boy was an eager reader of Miss Edgeworth's stories, and they impressed him so deeply that he resolved to follow in the path she traced, and before he died to do something that should be for the signal advantage of mankind. How he was to benefit his fellow-men he did not, of course, know; but that he should benefit them, and that in some large way, was his fixed resolution and conviction almost from childhood. As he with his parents and his five brothers and two sisters gathered day by day for their meals—meals of the most frugal kind, whereat nothing stronger than water was ever drunk—there was a constant discussion among them on the best means of reforming the world. Boys and girls alike were all eager for the work. They had an extremely wise and ambitious mother, who toiled night and day to keep her little family from sinking through poverty out of the class into which they had been born. When Rowland was a mere child his mother used to talk over with him her difficulties almost as if he were a man. He had known her dread the visit of the postman, as there was not money enough in the house to pay the postage. His father kept a school, and Rowland when eleven years old began to assist him in teaching. When he was twelve his education came to an end, and he became altogether a teacher. Rowland Hill's marriage was a true romance. He and his future wife had in their childhood been playfellows together. He was in his old age never weary of telling how much he owed to the tender devotion of his wife during the years of their long and happy wedded life.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 9.—Ex-Governor Chamberlain, who has been confined to his room by severe injuries received from an accidental blow on the head, left his house on Monday for the first time in two weeks, and went to the polls. He has not yet fully recovered.

GENERAL NOTES.

A revolting instance of military peculation in connection with the recent war has been brought out by the Russian officials who have been settling the commissariat accounts. A battery commander having sent home by post upwards of 50,000 roubles during the struggle with Turkey, it was suspected that this wealth had been come by in some dishonest way. Investigation being made, it was learned that the officer had cruelly killed or starved to death the horses under his charge and pocketed the money appropriated for the purchase of their forage, compelling the men under him to do the work of the poor brutes.

There is something refreshing in the plain honest way in which Mayor Waller, of New-London, Conn., speaks to his fellow-citizens about the enforcement of the Sunday law in that city. He says that he happens to be an executive officer sworn to see to it that the laws are obeyed. He would but for this be no more troubled about violations of the law than other citizens. Moreover, he doubts the policy of its repeal. Though not a Puritan, he confesses that he thinks it wise to attempt "to secure one day's rest for rich and poor, man and beast." He points out that it is not an old law which he desires to enforce, but one reënacted in 1875, while last year an attempt to repeal or modify it failed entirely. It is no more than expressive, therefore, of the present will of the people.

England has been shocked by a blundering execution, and it appears to be settled that Marwood, the hangman, is an ignoramus, who is permitted to try experiments at the expense of the condemned. At Newgate, on the 25th ult., one James Dilley was to be put to death. Marwood arranged for a fall of six feet. The man, after experiencing the horror of such a fall, finally died only of strangulation. Scientific persons are of the opinion that the wretch must have been torturously racked and have died in great agony. The long fall is a failure. The old gallows, it is thought, killed much more mercifully than the new-fangled machines which have been introduced. The British press is discussing Mr. Marwood, and with all the more vigor because by an order from the Home Office the representatives of the press are hereafter to be excluded from executions.

People who have seen Madame Tussaud's wax figure exhibition in London will be amused to read of a new group just added, consisting of representations of Napoleon I., the Empress, and the Prince Imperial. The father sits with his head bowed; a tear glistens in the eye of his wife; while the waxen boy occupies an arm-chair, and complacently twirls his young mustache. The clothes, one may be certain, are as resplendently beautiful as lace, golden buttons, rich skirts, and well-cut pantaloons can make them. Down upon the sorrowing group looks the mob of kings, queens, statesmen, authors; not far away from it are the carriages, chairs, writing desks, and other relics of the great Napoleon; and a single step will take the sight-seer to the guillotine, upon which it is said Marie Antoinette died. A fine place for studying history philosophically is Madame Tussaud's.

A man has gone moon-blind in Boston. He applied at a police station for lodgings on Sunday evening, and being told that he must go to the Hawkins Street Home, answered that he was moon-blind, and unable to find the way. In explanation, he said he was recently a member of the night gang at work on the new sewer in Dorchester. About a month ago the men took an hour's rest at midnight, and he fell into a doze while reclining on an embankment. The moon was shining bright and clear. When he awoke at one o'clock and attempted to return to his work, he found that he could not see. In the daytime and by the aid of artificial light, he can now see as well as ever, but after dusk and in the open air his sense of sight is wholly lost.

A foolhardy undertaking has naturally brought much suffering. Captain Goldsmith and his wife sailed from Boston a short time ago for Europe in an uncommonly small boat. Early in the voyage, the lady was sea-sick, and when she got the better of this, was otherwise seriously ill. Then came a heavy northeast gale; there was danger that the boat would be capsized; the sea was tremendous; Mrs. Goldsmith was sitting up to her waist in water; most of the provisions were destroyed; Mrs. Goldsmith rapidly grew worse; when fortunately a ship came along; the foolish voyagers were taken on board, and the ill-fated bark which they had left, went to the bottom. If the family had been successful, what good could possibly have come of it! Being unsuccessful, it is easy to see what ill has come of it; and the warning ought to be considered by those who are tempted to undertake anything so near an impossibility with no conceivable object except that of obtaining notoriety.

That life in a French country house is no longer rounded out and perfected with domestic graces is the complaint of a French writer in the *Constitutionnel*. In the villas of Paris financiers the baby mania plays a great rôle. There is a pair of scales in each nursery. The mothers spend their time in weighing their offspring. Baby weighing is all the rage, and fond parents lay heavy bets on the chances of their babies making other people's babies kick the beam. Nor are the horses forgotten. The ladies have their village cart which they drive themselves. Others have two grooms on horseback following their pony chaise. These financiers do not know how to show sufficient honor to their bank notes. Their valets bloom in breeches, they eat off silver plate, and the dinner consists of several services, exactly as in Paris. The rusticity of the country, the free and easy life it invites one to are severely banished. The ladies like to talk the latest slang of the Boulevard, and the repertory of the cafés concerts is very much in vogue among them.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

MITT.

Miss Jennie Yeamans appeared on Monday night at the Olympic Theatre in a drama of the backwoods order with the above title. It is one of those productions in which situations of the most thrilling sort abound, and which bristle with bowie-knives and revolvers, like most frontier dramas. Taken in a broad sense, it is a play which has quite evidently been so constructed as to permit the heroine, *Mitt* (who is played by Miss Yeamans), to appear in all sorts of heroic situations, and to give her a chance of showing off all those talents with which she is endowed, such as dancing, singing and playing on the banjo. Of these situations Miss Yeamans, takes the fullest advantage. She dances cleverly, she plays upon the banjo with much brilliancy, and she sings exceedingly well. Her voice is not very powerful, but it is sweet, and it shows evidences of training under a really good master. She sings with good taste, without any affectation or exaggeration, and there is nothing about her work which the strictest critic could consider in the remotest degree common or vulgar. We do not know any singer of the same sort who begins to do so nicely. The other parts are well filled (Mr. Louis Mestayer giving especially a good negro character). The piece itself is exciting and it ought to have a great success with that class of theatre-goers who enjoy "On Hand," "Across the Continent," and kindred productions.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. Mapleson's artists will sail for this country on the 24th.

It is reported that Gayarre is to be the hero of Ambroise Thomas's new opera, "Françoise de Rimini," on its production at the Paris Opéra.

Mme. Materna has been obliged, on account of previous engagements, to decline the offer to sing at the next Cincinnati festival.

M. Maurice Grau's artists are hard at work rehearsing for the beginning of the regular season on Monday next, and they will be kept so employed till the night of the first performance.

The Music Trade Review has come out in new shape, enlarged and in every way improved, and with a new name, for it is now called *The Musical Times and Music Trade Review*. One of the new features is a dramatic department, which promises to be very brightly conducted, and there are clever editorials, good letters from abroad as well as this country, and there is also a large amount of matter likely to be interesting chiefly to persons connected especially with the trade.

MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS.

"Fernande" is to be brought forward at the London Court Theatre, September 20......John S. Clarke has succeeded Barry Sullivan at the London Haymarket, and is acting *Dr. Pangloss* and *Major de Boots*......A revival of Mr. Albery's comedy of "The Two Roses" will be made in London by Messrs. James and Thorn......Mr. Edgar Bruce will succeed Mr. Bancroft in the management of the Prince of Wales Theatre, London, the latter going to the Haymarket......Mr. Toole will take a short lease of the Folly Theatre, London, and will open it in October......Miss Genevieve Ward is much praised by London papers for her performance of *Stephanie*, in a new piece called "Forget Me Not," written for her by H. Merivale and F. C. Grove, and just produced at the London Lyceum......Mr. Woolf, of Boston, author of "The Mighty Dollar," has written a new play for Mr. and Mrs. Florence......Carlotta Patti sailed from Havre last Saturday, aboard the Pereire, for New-York......The Richmond and Van Boyle company appeared at the Brooklyn Park Theatre Monday night in a new piece entitled "Our Candidates."......The Union Square Theatre has been renovated and furnished with a new drop curtain.

PUBLIC OPINION.

If a man tells you that he cares little about politics nowadays, you may safely set him down at once as a Democrat or a Greenbacker.—[Milwaukee Sentinel (Rep.)

The appearance of Vice-President Wheeler as a delegate to the New-York Republican Convention indicates a disposition on his part to allow the use of his name as a candidate next year for United States Senator.—[Philadelphia Press (Rep.)

BUTLER'S POSSIBILITIES AS GOVERNOR.

From The Boston Herald (Ind.)

There may be some guileless voters who propose to vote for Butler on State issues alone. Such should understand that Butler, with the Legislature against him, as it is sure to be, would be just about as influential as the codfish that hangs in Representatives' Hall, and not a whit more ornamental. Should there be Butlerites in the Legislature, they would go for the largest grabs, as they did last year. No, Butler can do no good in the State House. His term as Governor, should he be elected, would only be remarkable for slang in the public documents and a bad odor in the lobbies.

THE SPIRIT OF NEW-YORK REPUBLICANS.

From The Albany Evening Journal (Rep.)

Among the many telegrams received by Mr. Cornell on his nomination was the following cordial dispatch from ex-Governor Morgan:

NEWPORT, Sept. 4.

The Hon. A. B. Cornell:

I congratulate you upon your nomination for Governor. I believe you will be elected. My efforts will be given to accomplish that result. E. D. MORGAN.

Three years ago Mr. Cornell stepped aside in a manly way in favor of Governor Morgan. Now Governor Morgan promptly and heartily comes forward to give his influence and aid towards the election of Mr. Cornell. His words are characteristic of his earnest Republicanism; they will be an inspiration to thousands of Republicans who have been closely associated with Governor Morgan, and will be welcomed by Republicans everywhere. This expression indicates the universal spirit. The assurances which have come to Mr. Cornell since his nomination are of the most gratifying character. They confirm the many other evidences that he will receive not only a united but a hearty support.

A TEXT FOR LAMAR'S SPEECH.

From The Vicksburg Herald (Dem.)

The way Dixon was killed may be extremely legal, but it is off considerably in a moral point of view. It is impossible to morally shoot a man in the back, and it was not strictly moral to use a shotgun on him, when he had only a pistol. It is asserted that Dixon threatened Mr. Barksdale, and therefore the latter took his shotgun to him. This may be good law, but it is not good morals. It would have been in accord with good morals for Mr. Barksdale, to have had Mr. Dixon placed under arrest, and thus prevented him from assassinating him. The world will never be convinced that Mr. Dixon would have been killed if he had not persisted in running for office.

MR. CURTIS UNHAPPY ABOUT CORNELL.

From Harper's Weekly (Rep.)

The Republican nomination for Governor of New-York is an exceedingly unfortunate one, and all that has been said of the unwisdom of precisely such a nomination remains true. The importance of the result in this State, both in the election of this year and of the next, is such that it was the duty of all Republicans who understood it to select some candidate truly representative of its principles and purposes. It will not be contended that, with whatever excellences of character, Mr. Cornell is such a representative. He has been long a familiar figure in the politics of the State, and whatever may be the personal and friendly regard entertained for him, it will not be denied that it is an extraordinary nomination to be made by the Republican party in this State at this time.